

chooses to submit one to meet that requirement.

SEC. 2007. None of the funds made available in any appropriations Act for fiscal year 1995 may be used by the Environmental Protection Agency to impose or enforce any requirement that a state implement trip reduction measures to reduce vehicular emissions.

SEC. 2008. None of the funds made available in any appropriations Act for fiscal year 1995 may be used by the Environmental Protection Agency for listing or to list any additional facilities on the National Priorities List established by section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. 9605, unless the Administrator receives a written request to propose for listing or to list a facility from the governor of the state in which the facility is located, or unless legislation to reauthorize CERCLA is enacted.

SEC. 2009. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

This Act may be cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriations and Rescissions Act, 1995".

SEC. 2010. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS TO DELINEATE NEW AGRICULTURAL WETLANDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on December 31, 1995, none of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture to delineate wetlands for the purpose of certification under sections 1222(a) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3822(a)).

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to land if the owner or operator of the land requests a determination as to whether the land is considered a wetland under subtitle C of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3821 et seq.) or any other provision of law.

SEC. 2011. FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND TRAVEL EXPENSES

(RESCISSION)

Of the funds available to the agencies of the Federal Government, \$104,000,000 are hereby rescinded: *Provided*, That rescissions pursuant to this paragraph shall be taken only from administrative and travel accounts: *Provided further*, That rescissions shall be taken on a pro rata basis from funds available to every Federal agency, department, and office, including the Office of the President.

TITLE III—IMPACT OF LEGISLATION ON CHILDREN

SEC. 3001. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that Congress should not enact or adopt any legislation that will increase the number of children who are hungry or homeless.

TITLE IV—DEFICIT REDUCTION

DOWNWARD ADJUSTMENTS IN DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LIMITS

SEC. 4001. Upon the enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall make downward adjustments in the discretionary spending limits (new budget authority and outlays) specified in section 601(a)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for each of the fiscal years 1995 through 1998 by the aggregate amount of estimated reductions in new budget authority and outlays for discretionary programs resulting from the provisions in this Act (other than emergency appropriations) for such fiscal year, as calculated by the Director.

PROHIBITION ON USE OF SAVINGS TO OFFSET DEFICIT INCREASES RESULTING FROM DIRECT SPENDING OR RECEIPTS LEGISLATION

SEC. 4002. Reductions in outlays, and reductions in the discretionary spending limits specified in section 601(a)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, resulting from the enactment of this Act shall not be taken into account for purposes of section 252 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, March 31, at 9:30 a.m., in SR-332, to discuss agricultural credit in the new century.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

INDEPENDENCE DAY FOR SOCIAL SECURITY

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, today is a day of independence. Today, the Social Security Administration becomes an independent agency of the U.S. Government. This is an event of historic importance for Social Security and for the Nation.

We have increased the stature of the Social Security Administration, strengthened its leadership, and established a bipartisan advisory board. I am proud to have sponsored the legislation, the Social Security Administration Reform Act of 1994, that brought about these changes, for they were sorely needed. Public confidence in the Social Security system has declined to the point where a recent survey of 18- to 34-year-olds revealed that 46 percent of respondents believed in UFO's, while only 28 percent believed their Social Security will be there when they retire.

Mr. President, there is no greater authority on Social Security in the Nation's Capital, or indeed anywhere in the United States, than my distinguished friend Robert J. Myers. Bob Myers came to Washington in 1934 and was quite literally present at the creation of Social Security. He served as Chief Actuary of the Social Security Administration from 1947 to 1970, and as Deputy Commissioner from 1981 to 1982, after which he became Executive Director of the National Commission on Social Security Reform. Bob Myers is a familiar figure to members of the Committee on Finance, where he is a frequent witness on Social Security matters, and he is well known to many other Members of the Senate and House of Representatives. When it comes to Social Security, he is an institution unto himself. And so when an expert of Bob Myers' vast knowledge

and experience speaks out on this subject, we had all better listen closely.

I invoke Robert Myers on this day—Social Security independence day—because he has just written an outstanding commentary in response to a recent Time magazine article entitled "The Case for Killing Social Security." The cover of the March 20 issue of Time depicts a Social Security card torn into pieces. The lengthy Time article argues that in the next two decades, Social Security will "be lurching into its final crisis."

Well, Mr. President, the "case for killing Social Security" is weak indeed, and Bob Myers has demonstrated this as only he can. His paper makes clear that, far from being close to demise, the Social Security system will remain solvent with only minor adjustments. Yes, reasonable, measured changes will need to be made in order to assure solvency over the long term. But Congress and various administrations have never shirked from this bipartisan responsibility in the past, and we will not do so in the future. Social Security is not at risk, and we need to say so—as Bob Myers has done with great clarity.

Mr. President, I ask that the text of the commentary by Robert J. Myers be printed in the RECORD.

The commentary follows:

COMMENTARY ON TIME MAGAZINE'S COVER STORY ON THE SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM
(By Robert J. Myers)

The cover of Time, the Weekly Newsmagazine, for March 20 was captioned "The Case for Killing Social Security." The contents featured a nine-page article going into detail as to why the program should be drastically changed, even eliminated, by moving to an entirely different system based on individual savings accounts. Unfortunately, the article involves many half truths, errors, and omissions of pertinent facts and is not well balanced.

The general thrust of this article is well shown by its introductory sentence—"You know a government program is in trouble when it's less credible than a flying saucer." The basis of this remark is from the results of an opinion survey of persons aged 18-34 made by the Third Millennium. This showed that 46% of the respondents believed that UFO's exist, while only 28% thought that Social Security will still exist by the time that they retire.

A very knowledgeable senator has made the comment about this so-called analysis of the financial solvency of the Social Security program that those who believe in the existence of UFO's are "dopey". Accordingly, their views on such a complex matter as the long-range viability of the Social Security program cannot be taken too seriously. Or their views as to UFO's may be considered as an attempt to be funny—under the theory "ask a silly question, expect a silly answer."

The article then states that, in about 20 years, Social Security "will be lurching into its final crisis" and will "collapse altogether". It immediately contradicts this "certainty" by saying that this can be avoided by benefit reductions or tax increases, although asserting that these would have to be "stunning" and "huge". The article fails to recognize that the program is not—and has not, in the past, been—unchangeable. Further, such changes (which, admittedly, are very likely needed) do not involve great